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EXAMINER

CHAI, LONGBIT

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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06/19/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/698,303

Applicant(s)

EBRAHIMI ET AL.

Examiner

Longbit Chai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17, 19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 and 19-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 October 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Original application contained claims 1 – 27. Claims 18 and 21 – 27 have been canceled; claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 12 and 15 have been amended; in an amendment filed on 5/21/2007. The amendment filed have been entered and made of record. Presently, pending claims are 1 – 17 and 19 – 20.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

3. Applicant argues that prior-arts do not teach what specifically on what the Applicant's have provided. Examiner respectfully disagrees because (a) Deen teaches a client sends a request to the server in the form of a request method (Deen: Para [0045] and Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21), (b) Burrows teaches the client receives the RE-DIRECT message from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client (Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510) and (c) Burrows teaches receiving the modified request from an authenticated client and the response from the 2<sup>nd</sup> server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client (Burrows: Para [0062] Last Sentence).

4. Applicant asserts that prior-arts do not teach a client (user) can provide content-bearing data, such as form information, to a service before that client is authenticated and then become authenticated and not have to again re-supply the content after successfully authentication.

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Applicant's arguments with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully considered but are not persuasive because Applicant's argument has no merit since the alleged limitation has not been recited into the claim regarding "not have to again re-supply the content after successfully authentication". Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 3, 5 – 9, 11, 14 – 16 and 19 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al. (U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S. Patent 2005/0055434).

As per claim 1, Deen teaches a method for preserving content, comprising:

receiving a request having content originating from a non-authenticated client, wherein the request is a content-bearing and is issued from the client (Deen : Para [0045], Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21 and Para [0035] the last 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: (a) a client sends a request to the server and (b) the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just

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email the URL (Para [0003] Line 19 – 20) and the request may include the authentication information that requires authentication by the server – i.e. a HTTP / WebDAV request from an unauthorized client) ;

modifying the request and associating the content with the modified request (Deen : Para [0073] – [0074]: the content type of the client's HTTP / WebDAV "PUT" request uses the new content type via MIME maps if the MIME map specifies a different content type than the client's PUT request of the resource).

However, Deen does not disclose expressly redirecting the non-authenticated client to an authentication service and including the modified request; and receiving the modified request from an authenticated client and reacquiring the content using the modified request.

Burrows teaches redirecting the non-authenticated client to an authentication service and including the modified request (Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: the client receives the RE-DIRECT message from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client); and

receiving the modified request from an authenticated client (Burrows: Para [0062] Last Sentence: the response from the 2<sup>nd</sup> server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client) and

reacquiring the content using the modified request from the client (Burrows: Para [0064] Line 9 – 13 and Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: (a) the client receives the RE-DIRECT message from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client and (b) the required data is obtained from the intermediate DB or from the redirected response).

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burrows within the system of Deen because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request that can also handle content-bearing WebDAV request by using a URL (Deen : Para [0002] and [0003]) and (b) Burrows teaches processing a client HTTP request by providing not only a multiple servers infrastructure including a proxy server (Burrows: Para [0033] Line 1 – 8) but also a secondary server to implement a particular communication protocol such as authentication protocol that the primary server does not have but other server components may have to achieve interaction with users through web browsers and similar types of client applications (Burrows: Para [0006] – [0007], Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5).

As per claim 8, Deen teaches a method for preserving content, comprising:

issuing a content-bearing request to a service, wherein the content-bearing request originates from a client and is directed to the service (Deen : Para [0045], Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21 and Para [0035] the last 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: (a) a client sends a request to the server and (b) the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL (Para [0003] Line 19 – 20) and the request may include the authentication information that requires authentication by the server – i.e. a HTTP / WebDAV request from an unauthorized client).

Deen does not disclose expressly receiving, at the client, a modified request and a redirection for authentication along with a directive to retain the content at the client.

Burrows in view of Deen teaches receiving, at the client, a modified request and a redirection for authentication along with a directive to retain the content at the client (Burrows:

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Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4, Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Para [0064] & Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: (a) the client receives a modified request (i.e. RE-DIRECT message) from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client and (b) the server obtains the required data along with previously stored state information and the associated original transaction / content and returns a response to the client) & (Deen : Para [0073] – [0074] 21 and Para [0035] the last 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: the content type of the client's HTTP / WevDAV "PUT" request can also use the new content type via MIME maps if the MIME map specifies a different content type than the client's PUT request of the resource).

See the same rationale of combination applied herein as above in rejecting the claim 1.

authenticating the client with an authentication service (Burrows: Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 : the response from the 2<sup>nd</sup> server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client); and

issuing from the client the modified request to the service (Burrows: Para [0062] Last Sentence: the response from the 2<sup>nd</sup> server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client for the desired service).

As per claim 15, Deen teaches a content-preserving system, comprising:

a desired service (Deen: Para [0003] Line 1 – 10); and

a server, wherein a client issues a content-bearing request to the desired service and the server detects that the client is not authenticated to the desired service (Dean : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21 and Para [0035] the last 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a browser on a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL (Para [0003] Line

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19 – 20) and the request may include the authentication information that requires authentication by the server – i.e. a HTTP / WebDAV request from an unauthorized client).

However, Dean does not disclose expressly the server is a proxy server and wherein the proxy preserves content associated with the content bearing request, redirects the client to an authentication service, and directs the client to issue a modified request after being authenticated, the modified request used by the proxy to reacquire the content and submit the original content-bearing request to the desired service once the client is authenticated.

Burrows teaches the server is a proxy server (Burrows: Para [0033] Line 1 – 8: a proxy server to receive a client's request) and wherein the proxy preserves content associated with the content bearing request at the client (Burrows: Para [0062] Last sentence), redirects the client to an authentication service (Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: the client receives the RE-DIRECT message from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client); and

directs the client to issue a modified request after being authenticated (Burrows: Para [0062] Last Sentence: the response from the 2<sup>nd</sup> server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client) and

the modified request used by the proxy to reacquire the content from the client and submit the original content-bearing request to the desired service once the client is authenticated (Burrows: Para [0064]: (a) the required data is obtained from the intermediate DB or from the redirected response for the desired service after the client is authenticated and (b) the server obtains the required data along with previously stored state information and the associated original transaction / content and returns a response to the client).



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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burrows within the system of Deen because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request that can also handle content-bearing WebDAV request by using a URL (Deen : Para [0002] and [0003]) and (b) Burrows teaches processing a client HTTP request by providing not only a multiple servers infrastructure including a proxy server (Burrows: Para [0033] Line 1 – 8) but also a secondary server to implement a particular communication protocol such as authentication protocol that the primary server does not have but other server components may have to achieve interaction with users through web browsers and similar types of client applications (Burrows: Para [0006] – [0007], Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5).

As per claim 3 and 11, Deen as modified teaches the modifying further includes directing the client to store the content in a temporary file and identifying the temporary file within the modified request (Deen : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21: the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a browser on a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL).

As per claim 5 and 9, Deen as modified teaches the redirecting further includes installing a resubmit application on the non-authenticated client that transparently transmits the modified request from the client back to the receiving the modified request processing when the non-authenticated client is successfully authenticated (Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5, Para [0062] Last Sentence and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: the redirecting instruction includes re-directing the modified request to the 2<sup>nd</sup> server and to resubmit the request data to the primary application server by a installed resubmit application – i.e. after the client is successfully authenticated by the 2<sup>nd</sup> server i.e. the client

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receives the RE-DIRECT message from the primary application server and forwards to the secondary peer server that performs an authentication operation on the client and the response from the 2<sup>nd</sup> server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client).

As per claim 6 and 16, Deen as modified teaches recreating the content based on directions provided in the modified request (Burrows: Para [0064] Line 9 – 13 and Para [0073] – [0074]: the required data is obtained from the intermediate DB or from the redirected response; where the content type of the client's HTTP / WevDAV "PUT" request uses the new content type via MIME maps if the MIME map specifies a different content type than the client's PUT request of the resource).

As per claim 7, Deen as modified teaches the receiving the request further includes receiving the request as a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) request from a World Wide Web (WWW) browser on the non-authenticated client, the request received over the Intent using Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) communications (Dean : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21: the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a browser on a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL).

As per claim 14, Deen as modified teaches issuing the content-bearing request further includes issuing the content bearing request as a Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) communication including at least one of a PUT operation and a POST operation (Dean : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21 and [0073] – [0074]: the content-bearing

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request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a browser on a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL and the content type of the client's HTTP / WebDAV "PUT" request uses the new content type via MIME maps if the MIME map specifies a different content type than the client's PUT request of the resource).

As per claim 19, Deen as modified teaches instructions indicate that the content can be acquired from memory or storage accessible to the client (Deen : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21: the content-bearing can indicate a URL that stores the content accessible to the client):

As per claim 20, Deen as modified teaches the proxy detects that the client is not authenticated from the desired service (Deen : Para [0033] Line 1 – 8 and Para [0043] Line 11 – 17: proxy can alternatively participate the implementation of the authentication protocol and thus may detect that the client is not authenticated from the desired service).

6. Claims 2, 10 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al. (U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S. Patent 2005/0055434), and in view of Bodin et al. (U.S. Patent 6,604,106).

As per claim 2, 10 and 17, Deen as modified does not disclose expressly the modifying further includes compressing the content within the modified request.

Bodin teaches the modifying further includes compressing the content within the modified request (Bodin : Column 5 Line 49 – 52 and Column 7 Line 30 – 33: the content type can be compressed to optimize the storage of web server content).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bodin within the system of Deen as modified because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request that can also handle content-bearing WebDAV request by using a URL such as HTTP PUT request and a new content type can be created if necessary (Deen : Para [0002] – [0003] and Para [0073]) and (b) Bodin teaches processing a client HTTP PUT request that can use / create a compressed content type so that the storage of web server content can be optimized (Bodin : Column 5 Line 50 – 52 and Column 7 Line 30 – 33).

7. Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al. (U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S. Patent 2005/0055434), and in view of Agarwalla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,985,936).

As per claim 4 and 13, Deen as modified does not disclose expressly the modifying further includes assigning a key to the modified request, storing the content, and indexing the content based on the key.

Agarwalla teaches the modifying further includes assigning a key to the modified request, storing the content, and indexing the content based on the key (Bodin : Column 10 Line 55 – 59 and Column 4 Line 5 – 15: in a content caching system, the content server translates (modifies) from an incoming URL of the target data to a file name; where the encrypted filename derived from the CMS (Content Management System) is used as a key to index into the mapping information to extract the associated URL equivalent as a file name value).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Agarwalla within the system of Deen as

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modified because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request by using a URL to reference target data and a new content type of the data can be created if necessary (Deen : Para [0002] – [0003] and Para [0073]) and (b) Agarwalla teaches providing a security enhanced method handling HTTP request in a content caching system, where the substitute for the file name of the target data can be used without publicly exposing the information about the actual file structure used by a content server by translating (modifying) from an incoming URL of the target data to a file name; where the encrypted filename derived from the CMS (Content Management System) is further used as a key to index into the mapping information to extract the associated URL equivalent as a file name value (Agarwalla : Column 10 Line 59 – 62, Column 10 Line 55 – 59 and Column 4 Line 5 – 15).

8. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al. (U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S. Patent 2005/0055434), and in view of Rajan et al. (U.S. Patent 6,871,220).

As per claim 12, Deen as modified does not disclose expressly the receiving the instructions further include storing the content as a cookie.

Rajan teaches the receiving the instructions further include storing the content as a cookie (Rajan : Column 3 Line 19 – 20 and Column 15 Line 8 – 11: the host / server computer receives the aggregated data content in a HTTP protocol message and preferably stored as cookie data).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Rajan within the system of Deen as modified because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request by using a URL to

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reference target data and a new content type of the data can be created if necessary (Deen : Para [0002] – [0003] and Para [0073]) and (b) Rajan teaches providing a layer of security against unauthorized access by using cookie as another content type to associate personal information (PI) with each end user as specified in "HTTP State Management Mechanism" according to RFC-2109 so that an inherent support can be provided for segregating personal information (PI) associated with one end user from PI associated with all other end users (Rajan: Column 5 Line 17 – 31).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
LBC

Longbit Chai  
Examiner  
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AYAZ SHEIKH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100